



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## APRIL 3.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Nineteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Arachnida from Alabama," by Nathan Banks, was presented for publication.

The death of St. George Mivart, a correspondent, was announced.

---

APRIL 10.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., in the Chair.

Seventeen persons present.

A paper entitled "Trochocyathus Woolmani, a new coral from the Cretaceous of New Jersey," by T. Wayland Vaughan, was presented for publication.

*Remarks on Water Analysis.*—MR. S. HARBERT HAMILTON desired to call the attention of the Academy to an observation he had been enabled to make while engaged in the examination of an unusually pure sample of water submitted to the Academy's laboratory by Dr. Dixon. The two standard works the speaker had consulted before undertaking the analysis had directed that a piece of previously ignited pumice stone be dropped into the alembic to prevent bumping during the distillation of the albuminoid ammonium compounds. It is possible this is a dangerous method of procedure, for pumice, whether of natural (volcanic) or artificial (blast-furnace) origin is very likely to contain nitrogen, either as sal ammoniac or cyanogen compounds, which would be so held in the pores as to likely escape removal during ignition. Mr. Hamilton was not sure whether this possible source of error had been previously called to the attention of chemists.